

THE OWOSSO TIMES

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OWOSSO, MICH., MAY 5, 1916

Real Estate Transfers.

E. C. Barlow to R. J. Chick lot 6 blk 19, D. L. Co.'s 3d add., Durand, \$15.

J. Kelley to G. R. Dunn s 30 ft lot 4, blk 3, Durand \$30.

M. E. Chalker to C. T. Howd lot 9, and s 1/2 lot 8, blk 5, Van Akin's add., Vernon, \$400.

R. Hendee to F. Hartshorn et al, land on M. L. S. & Co's add., Owosso \$1 and other.

G. W. Huffman to L. Shuster and wife n 1/2 lot 1/2 se 1/4 sec 29, Rush, \$1,200.

H. E. Nichols to H. Bell and wife s 31 ft lot 4, blk 24, Corunna, \$500.

M. Klinkman et al to S. A. Rhodes and wife lots 3 and 4 and w 10 ft lot 2, blk 10, Corunna \$850.

J. Shalhoun to L. C. Brooks and wife nw 1/4 sw 1/4 and w 1/2 s 1/2 nw 1/4 sec 3, Vernon, \$10,000.

M. Carmody to D. Schultz lot 27, E. Barnes' add., Owosso \$800.

A. J. Whiting to J. L. Chipperfield and wife pt se 1/4 - (53a) sec 33, Caledonia, \$2,650.

H. M. Goss to H. B. Sturtevant lot 10, blk 13, Owosso \$2,000.

N. R. Walsh to F. L. Hanscom and wife s 1/2 lot 6 and n 1/4 lot 7, Gould's sub-out lot 1 and 4, blk 36, and pt of 35, Owosso \$2,000.

Gustaf Spiegel et al to N. M. Cope s 37 ft lot 34, Forest Park add., Owosso, \$1,350.

Edward A. Shultz has filed a divorce bill through Attorney Neil R. Walsh, against Wealthis Shultz, charging desertion and cruelty. Jesse Carroll, through Attorney Leon F. Miner, has started divorce proceedings against Charles Carroll.

Victory in the Air.

(Continued from page one)

The decorations that had served for the Easter ball had been left for the banquet, and the well lighted auditorium, in patriotic colors, with its rows of long, white tables, was particularly pretty and inviting.

Good Music Provided.

As the banqueters took their places, and during the discussion of the banquet, Moorehouse's eight-piece orchestra furnished music. Interpersed in the post-prandial program were selections furnished by a male quartet consisting of R. N. Gibson, Dr. J. O. Parker, T. Frank Coulter and L. H. Parker. They sang particularly well and their clever and original selections, one of which was rendered as each of the speakers was introduced, having application in a humorous vein to his particular political case, were one of the hits of the evening. There was much of the elements of patriotism and republicanism in their compositions. Rev. B. G. Mattson pronounced an impressive invocation.

Pulver's Opening Address.

The club president, Seth Q. Pulver, in the opening address, fired the first of the many broadsides directed during the evening against the Democratic national administration. He made out a remarkably good case from the standpoint of a republican. He touched upon internal and foreign policies of the Wilson administration, characterized the president's record as one of weakness and vacillation, and predicted a sweeping victory for the reunited Republican party in the fall election, following what he termed the certain choice at the Chicago convention of a man who would be strong enough to prevent another factional split.

Letters of regret from United States Senators Charles E. Townsend of Michigan and Warren G. Harding of Ohio were read. Senator Townsend's missive was a somewhat extended arraignment of the policies of the national administration along lines similar to some of his utterances that have been published of late.

Colegrove Toastmaster.

Phillip T. Colegrove, of Hastings, good roads apostle and one of the best known republicans of Michigan, was introduced as toastmaster and presided gracefully. He also contributed largely to the damaging evidence against the democracy. He declared that the theories of the Wilson administration did not square with the experience of the American people and that he had never read a thesis of the theorist at the governmental helm that was in harmony with demonstrated facts. The president was termed a political weathercock and a faulty interpreter of public needs.

Senator Smith's Address.

Senator William Alden Smith opened his address in an unimpassioned and deliberate manner, but as he warmed to his subject became fired with enthusiasm and eloquence that commanded the almost breathless interest of his audience. Referring to an inevitable subject—his defeat by Henry Ford in the recent presidential preference primary in Michigan—he indicated that it had left no sore spots. He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Ford's qualities as a man.

"There is a saying," he said, in substance, "that every man in his life time, must be struck by an automobile. If you haven't had yours, it is coming to you. I got mine. If you would avoid a permanent wound, I would caution you to get struck by a Ford machine. When I took the contract to let a Ford strike me it was not stipulated, though, that I should be run over,

I didn't think Mr. Ford would do it and I do not think that he intended to do it."

The senator referred to Joseph W. Fordney's growth in the many years that he had been associated with the eighth district congressman in a legislative capacity in Washington, declaring that no man who had entered congress in the last quarter of a century had gained in political stature and power so rapidly.

Turning to national questions, he recounted a conversation with Admiral Dewey recently, in which the hero of Manila told him he had indisputable proof that Germany had purchased the Philippine islands from Spain and that it only remained to put on the final seal to consummate the deal, at the time the Spanish-American war broke. The German admiral, von Dietrich, had a great squadron in the harbor and was slated to be first-governor of the new Teutonic possession. Our war against Spain prevented confirmation of the deal and the martyred McKinley was the instrument of God in preventing the transaction.

"If we did not possess the Philippine islands, Japan and China, representing almost one-third of the people of the earth, might at this moment be involved in war, the extent of which, in view of the present European complications, would involve the entire earth," said Senator Smith.

Senator Smith declared that more had been done for the physical and moral welfare of the people of the Philippines in the last 16 years than in the three preceding centuries.

"Now the democratic party is about to pull down the flag in the Philippines," he asserted. "They are a flag pulling party. But whenever they have pulled down the flag, the American people have made them put it up again, and whenever they have put up the flag, the American people have made them pull it down. We of the senate will never consent to see our government abandon its altruistic and honorable task in the Philippine islands. Such action would be cowardly retreat."

With the world adre with the spirit of war, the speaker declared, President Wilson might well be more cautious in his speech, and emulate with profit the example of General Grant, who "observed a golden silence." The president's denunciation of hyphenated Americans was sharply criticized.

"If he had lifted his eyes when he left the central door of the white house to go before congress, to level diatribes at the men who come to our country from abroad, he would have seen in Lafayette square monuments and statues erected to the memory of foreigners who have helped us to gain our independence," said the senator. "Grant fought in the Civil war side by side with foreign-born men who had not even taken the oath of citizenship. It is not well for the president to speak so harshly of men who come from other lands."

"I disagree with the statesman who said that no man can love two flags. Because a man loves his wife is no reason why he should not love his mother. The foreigner who does not love his mother-land will not make a good American citizen."

The United States need not get into the European war, and if we do so it will be voluntarily. I do not believe we will get into it. Congress, in its omnipotence, will never yield to light or trivial reasons for such a plunge. It is only necessary for us to be just and fair neither pro-Teuton nor pro-Ally, but pro-American all the time."

Louisiana Solon Talks.

W. P. Martin, representative from Louisiana, who was the next speaker, began his discourse with warm praise of Congressman Fordney. He said he could understand after observation of his audience, why the eighth district had repeatedly sent Mr. Fordney to congress. He thought the men before him would use the same discretion in selecting a congressman as they would in choosing a suit of clothes, bestowing their favor only on an all-wool article, a yard wide. He predicted that a tariff bill of which Fordney would be the author, would spread prosperity and happiness throughout the country.

Mr. Martin said that the electors of Louisiana had voted the democratic ticket so long, that it had become a tradition, and that many of them were doing it merely for a sentimental reason. So strong had this sentiment become that thousands were wont to vote for democrats on election day and in the sanctity of their bedrooms on election night to get down on their knees and pray that the democratic party might be defeated.

"The people of the south entertain no bitter feeling for the people of the north," said the congressman. "They want slavery today no more than do the people of the north. The issues of the long strife of the 60's have been buried. The south pays tribute to the memory of the tenacious Grant as does the north to that of the chivalrous Lee."

The voters of Louisiana have begun to awaken, he said, and to realize that no party has a right to expect loyalty from people whose every interest is attacked and whose frantic appeals for relief are met with derision. This statement was with reference to his own defection from the democratic party, which elected him to congress. He told of his satisfaction over what he termed the promise of Woodrow Wilson previous to his nomination, that if elected, Wilson would see that the sugar industry was accorded fair treatment, and of his pleasure over Wilson's later acquiescence in the adoption of a plank in the party platform, at the Baltimore convention, pledging the democracy not to reduce the tariff that any industry would be hurt. His awakening came, he said, when ways were

adroitly devised and bills persistently presented to injure almost every industry of his state. Sugar producers were hard hit when the tariff was reduced.

"With one stroke of his pen, President Wilson struck out the greatest of Louisiana's industries," said Rep. Martin. "Others were threatened. Then I left the party and joined a party that stood for protection and held out some hope for the people."

The democratic party smote us on the right cheek when it elected Cleveland, and on the left when it elected Wilson. Down in my district we got mad, rolled up our sleeves, and in the last congressional election, proceeded to give the demerapy the worst licking it had ever had there.

"What can we expect from a party whose leader so soon forgets his word? The democrats have now voted to continue the one-cent duty on sugar, but not because they have any love for us. They need the money to rebuild a depleted treasury."

Louisiana feels grateful to the republican party for what it has done during the last two years. During my career in congress, be it long or short, I shall stand by Joe Fordney in his efforts to put a reasonable tariff not only on sugar, but on all other products of this country."

Congressman Walsh Eloquent.

Congressman Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, prefaced his attack on democratic policies with the statement that one of the first duties of the 66th congress would be to revise the tariff. He predicted that "congressman Fordney would provide over the tariff experts of the house while this was being done."

Congressman Walsh gave a forceful and eloquent talk. He predicted a republican victory this fall. In the coming campaign, the democrats, he asserted, will not hesitate to claim credit for good business in certain lines of industry in the country, made possible only by the European war. He cited as proof that this partial prosperity was due to the war; that before the strife broke out, democratic rule had in the nine months of the Wilson administration, demoralized industry in the country.

Imports under the Underwood tariff law had steadily increased, while the customs collections had decreased, falling to figures lower than those of any similar period of republican rule. Industries began to curtail, and the number of the unemployed increased steadily, while the number of idle freight cars also swiftly mounted.

Referring to President Wilson's statement that the republican party had not had a new idea in 30 years, Mr. Walsh declared that neither had any new ideas been injected into the Bible or multiplication tables, but that they still were considered reliable guides. He accused the administration of influencing legislation to the detriment of interests of some sections of the country to benefit other sections.

Rep. Walsh said he believed the American people wanted peace above all but that if they could not have peace without the sacrifice of honor, enough American manhood was left to fight for a principle.

"The people should resent the policy of 'wait and wait,' he said, referring to the Mexican situation. "They should repudiate the principle enunciated when Secretary of the Navy Daniels, that when American citizens crossed the border of a neighboring country where conditions of war prevailed, they should leave behind all hope of protection by their government."

"The protection of the flag should follow our citizens to the utmost corners of the earth," he declared. "We should put in power the party that will see that protection is accorded."

The speaker advocated preparedness on land and sea; not for the purpose of aggression or the making of war, but for purely defensive reasons. It was emphasized that history teaches that a great war is likely to be followed by other wars of lesser proportions, between nations not involved in the greater conflict.

"The first duty in preparedness," he concluded, "is to support the ticket that will be named by the republican national convention in Chicago, June 7th."

Fordney Predicts Hughes and Victory.

"What do you think of the twins I brought here from Louisiana and Massachusetts?" asked Congressman Fordney. The assembled republicans manifested their approval by loud applause. "Who will say the north and south are not reunited?" was the next question.

The eighth district congressman was full of funny stories and had a new fund of figures tending to show the fallacy of democratic tariff tinkering activities. He drew on information concerning labor conditions and wages in several foreign countries, comparing them with those of the United States, to impress upon his hearers the truth of his contention. He reeled off figures in a bewildering manner, occasionally putting over a funny story to give his auditors time to catch up.

Speaking of preparedness, Mr. Fordney declared that the first step to be taken was to prepare our food supply for possible war. No country had ever been so well prepared in this respect as Germany in the present strife, he said.

It was predicted that after the war strained relations between the present belligerent countries would continue, and that nations would not turn to others with which they had been at war, for their imports. Germany would buy needed products for her great industries, of the friendly people of the United States, was the prediction.

"This country should prepare for an industrial invasion that will come inevitably with peace in Europe," said Mr. Fordney.

In concluding, the congressman stirred his audience by prophesying that the republican national convention would nominate Hughes for president, and that the eminent jurist would be elected, "as sure as God makes little apples."

"We can't elect two presidents," said Mr. Fordney. "We tried that in 1912. You remember what happened."

Short Talks By Three.

Washington Gardner of Albion, Frank B. Leland of Detroit, and Gerritt J. Diekema of Holland, candidates for the republican nomination for governor, all were called upon for addresses, and spoke briefly. The principal subject discussed was the rapid increase in state taxation. All of the gentlemen agreed that this problem should be attacked with vigor and all declared their willingness to tackle it in the capacity of chief executive of the state.

General Gardner and Mr. Diekema disagreed somewhat as to methods. The former said he was against the proposed state budget proposal as he thought it would be a political football. Mr. Diekema argued that it would be a good remedy for excessive taxation. The Holland man believes a budget system would put an effective curb on log rolling in the legislature.

Mr. Leland, who was born about 30 miles from Owosso, and owns a central Michigan farm, cited that taxes on the place had doubled the last five years, while there had been little if any increase in the value of his property. He referred to the prohibition issue as a big factor in the coming campaign, but before he could state his position on the liquor question, the five minutes allotted him had expired and the toastmaster called time.

Others at the speakers' table, included Auditor General O. B. Fuller, Attorney General Grant Fellows, Judge Howard West, Lansing; Judge Kelly S. Searle, Ithaca; Senator Wm. Smith, of St. Johns; Chas. E. Nichols and Senator C. W. Foster, of Lansing, and John F. O'Keefe, of Saginaw.

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OWOSSO MARKETS.

Owosso, Mich., May 5, 1916.

GRAINS

Quoted by Fred Welch.

Wheat, white.....	\$1 12
Wheat, red.....	1 16
Oats.....	42
Rye.....	87
Barley.....	1 25
Corn.....	
Beans.....	3 60
Cloverseed, Alsike.....	\$8.00 to 9.00
Clover seed, June.....	\$8.00 to 9.00
Cloverseed, Mammoth.....	\$8.00 to \$9.00
Hay.....	\$12 to \$14 00

DRESSED MEATS

Quoted by Bowers & Metzger.

Beef, dressed.....	11 to 12 1/2
Calves, dressed.....	13
Pork, dressed.....	12
Tallow.....	2

HIDES

Beef hides, green.....	14 to 17
Horse hides, each.....	\$3.00

PRODUCE, VEGETABLES, FRUITS.

Butter.....	29
Eggs.....	20
Potatoes.....	1 10
Apples.....	50
Onions.....	1 00

LIVE POULTRY

Quoted by Randall Bros.

Hens, fat.....	15
Springers, 5 lb and up.....	14
Packing Stock Butcher.....	28
Eggs.....	20

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Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. BARLOW, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely. It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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